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The genus *Androsace* in New Mexico

ELMER OTTIS WOOTON AND PAUL STANDLEY

The early reports upon the botany of the southwest recognize two species of *Androsace*, *A. occidentalis* Pursh and *A. septentrionalis* L. The latter species, according to Dr. E. L. Greene, does not occur in this country, being an alpine plant of the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Of the species that formerly went as *A. septentrionalis* one has been named *A. pinetorum* by Dr. Greene in *Pittonia* 4 : 149, which is no doubt perfectly distinct. This species, originally described from southern Colorado, is found in the higher mountain ranges of that state and of New Mexico. The only specimens from this Territory in our herbarium are one from Bear Cañon, Sandia Mountains, collected in June, 1898, by Dr. C. L. Herrick (*no. 205*), and one collected on South Percha Creek, in the Black Range, Sierra County, May 3, 1905, by O. B. Metcalfe (*no. 1586*). It no doubt occurs in the mountains of the northern part of the Territory, since it seems to be quite common in southern Colorado. The species may be readily separated from the other members of its group by its relatively large pinkish or white flowers, whose corollas are longer than their calyces.

Another more common species of this Territory which also passed as *A. septentrionalis* is *A. diffusa* Small.* This is represented in our herbarium by specimens from the following localities in New Mexico :

In the White Mountains, Lincoln County : at Gilmore's Ranch on Eagle Creek, July 14, 1897, and August 5, 1897 (*Wooton 598*), alt. approx. 2200 meters ; on Little Creek, May 11, 1899 (*Turner 168*), alt. approx. 2400 meters ; White Mountain Peak, August 1, 1901 (*Wooton*), alt. approx. 3100 meters. In the Sacramento Mountains, in Otero County : at Winter Folly, August 1, 1899 (*Wooton*), alt. approx. 2700 meters ; in James Cañon near Cloudcroft, August 11, 1899 (*Wooton*), alt. approx. 2400 meters. In the Sandia Mountains in Bernalillo County : in Bear Cañon, May,

* Bull. Torrey Club 25 : 318.

1898 (*C. L. Herrick 256*). In the Mogollon Mountains, in western Socorro County : on the west fork of the Gila River, near its head, August 2, 1903 (*Metcalf 341*).

These localities show that the species is pretty well distributed over the southern two thirds of New Mexico. It is no doubt found in the northern part of the Territory, for it is also common in Colorado. It is a species of the higher mountain ranges, growing at elevations of from 2100 to 3100 meters. One of the new species here proposed, *A. glandulosa*, is evidently closely related to *A. pinetorum* and *A. septentrionalis*. It has the strict, erect scapes which are relatively long and the pedicels are but little if at all spreading. The flowers are much smaller than those of *A. pinetorum*, and the corolla, though slightly surpassing the calyx, is a clear white. The character which readily distinguishes the species is the glandular pubescence found in greater or less abundance upon the leaves, scapes, pedicels, and calyces.

A. puberulenta Rydb. * is said by Dr. Rydberg to extend into New Mexico, though particular New Mexican specimens are not cited. The plant is related to *A. diffusa*, from which it may be separated by the very puberulent pedicels and calyces and the long, lanceolate, strongly keeled calyx-lobes which much exceed the fruit. Our collection does not contain specimens of the species, but it will probably be met in the higher mountains of the northern part of the Territory.

Androsace occidentalis Pursh is accredited to New Mexico by several authorities and we have some specimens from the Organ Mountains before us which we refer to that species with some hesitation, since fruiting specimens show characters not ascribed to the species and not shown by material from the central states.

Another species, *A. platysepala*, is here proposed, which is a close relative of *A. occidentalis*, though it seems to us to be sufficiently distinct to be recognized. It has the habit and broad involucre bracts of *A. occidentalis*, but the calyx-segments are noticeably different, being broadly oblong to ovate and foliaceous.

The New Mexican species of *Androsace* now known to us may

* Bull. Torrey Club 30: 260. *A. septentrionalis*, *Rothrock 51*, from Santa Fé, is probably to be referred to one of the species above mentioned. Whether *A. subulifera* (Gray) Rydb. comes into the Territory or not we are unable to say.

be separated by the following key. It is likely that further search will reveal several of the Colorado species in the mountains of the northern part of the Territory and it is altogether probable that *A. arizonica* Gray* from the Santa Catalina Mountains of south-eastern Arizona will be found in the adjoining parts of New Mexico when those parts are properly explored.

Involucral bracts narrow; scapes mostly long.

Plant glandular.

A. glandulosa.

Plant not glandular.

Corolla longer than the calyx; scapes erect.

A. pinetorum.

Corolla equal to or shorter than the calyx; scapes divergent.

Calyx-lobes as long as the capsule.

A. diffusa.

Calyx lobes much longer than the capsule.

A. puberulenta.

Involucral bracts broad; scapes short.

Calyx-lobes triangular, acute.

A. occidentalis.

Calyx-lobes broadly oblong to ovate.

A. platysepala.

***Androsace glandulosa* sp. nov.**

Annual, acaulescent: leaves basal, linear-oblongate or spatulate, 1–2.5 cm. long, usually 1 cm. long, 3–4 mm. wide, obtuse or acute, thin, serrate with few teeth above the middle, sparsely covered with short, scattered, glandular hairs, sessile or with winged petioles: scapes 2 or 3 to many, erect, 8–15 cm. high, covered with short glandular-viscid pubescence: bracts glandular-pubescent, lanceolate, 1–2 mm. long: pedicels slender, erect, slightly spreading with age, numerous, 2.5–8.5 cm. long, mostly 3 cm. long, with short glandular-viscid pubescence: calyx campanulate or broadly obpyramidal, strongly carinately angled even in the flowers, 2.5 mm. long, 2.5–3 mm. broad, segments narrowly triangular, very acute, hardly half as long as the pale tube: corolla white, slightly longer than the calyx, segments 1 mm. broad or less, narrowly oblong, obtuse, about half the length of the tube: anthers twice as long as the filaments: capsules globose, about the length of the calyx, 2.5–3 mm. in diameter.

Collected in New Mexico on the Middle Fork of the Rio Gila, August 5, 1900, at an altitude of about 2100 meters, by E. O. Wooton.

***Androsace platysepala* sp. nov.**

Annual, acaulescent, 4–8 cm. high: leaves basal, blades narrowly oblong, acutish, sparingly toothed near the apex, or almost entire, sessile, 12–23 mm. long, 4–6 mm. wide; upper surface bright-green, lower surface paler; glabrous except along the

*Proc. Am. Acad. 17: 221.

margins and near the apex where they are beset with close simple pubescence : scapes numerous, simple, erect or ascending, 3.5–7 cm. long, with short, fine, abundant, branched pubescence : bracts oblong, 4–7 mm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, with short, scattered, simple pubescence on lower surfaces and margins, upper surface glabrous : pedicels slender, 7–25 mm. long, with pubescence like that of the scapes, most abundant near the summits : calyx campanulate, rather obtuse at base, 3–5 mm. high, 3–4.5 mm. wide ; tube pale-green, almost glabrous, segments broadly oblong to ovate with rather acute apices tipped with reddish points, slightly overlapping one another at the base, one half longer than the tube, with abundant short simple pubescence : corolla white, shorter than the calyx, about 2.5 mm. broad, segments oblong, retuse at apex, longer than the tube : anthers twice as long as filaments.

Type *no.* 1547 collected at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico, on open hills, March 30, 1905, by O. B. Metcalfe. This species is close to *A. occidentalis* Pursh, from which it may be distinguished by its broader, toothed leaves, and broader bracts. There is no mature fruit on the type specimens, but what is taken to be the same plant, collected on Bear Mountain near Silver City, April 24, 1903, by O. B. Metcalfe (*no.* 35, distributed as *A. diffusa* Small, from which it is altogether different) has globose capsules, 3 mm. broad by 3.5 mm. high, one third shorter than the calyx, capped by the withered remains of the corolla.

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NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.